

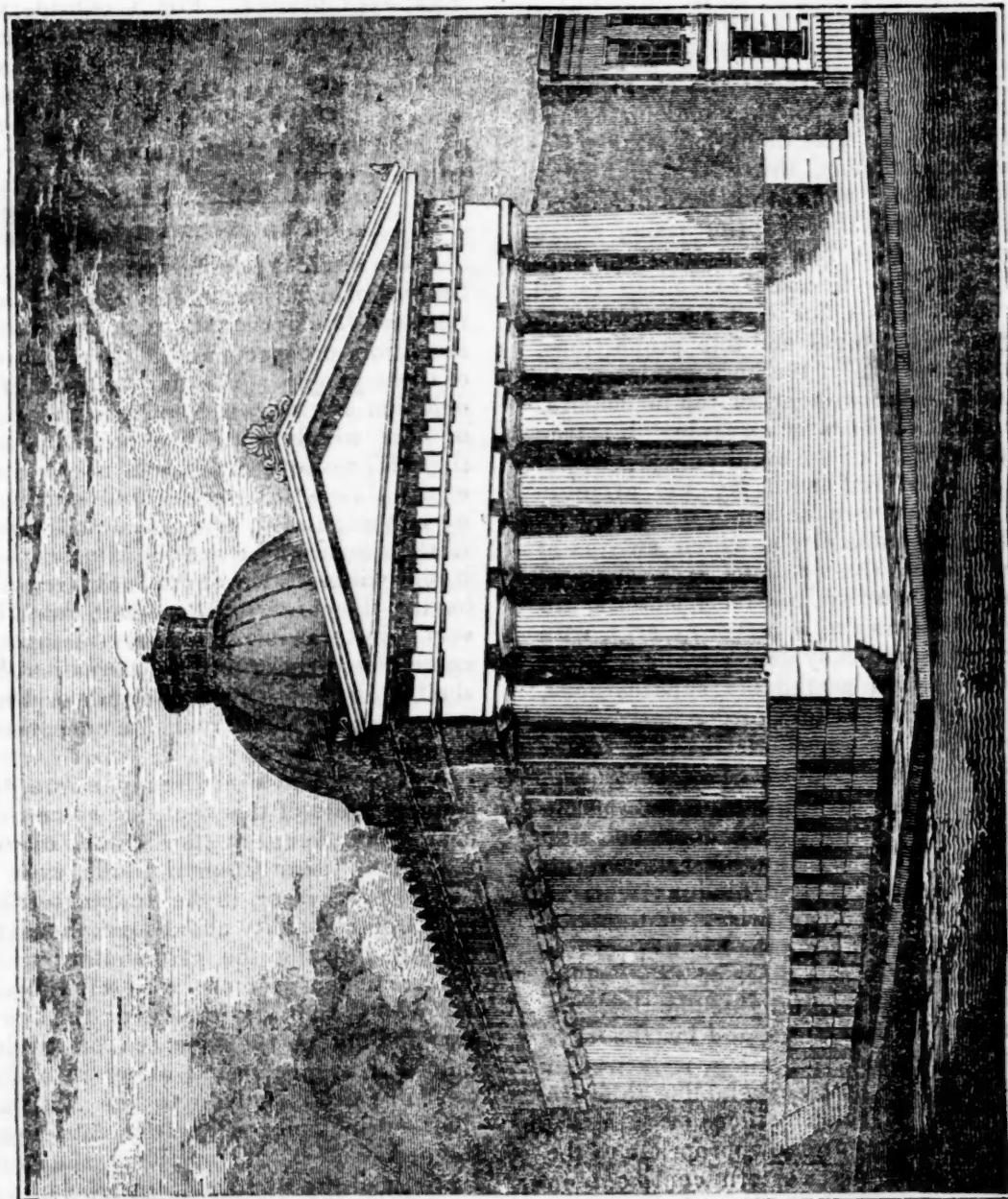
# DWIGHT'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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VOL. III.

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No. 25.



THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This spacious edifice displays its fine front from the most commanding site in Wall street, being placed at the corner of Nassau, and looking down Broad St., which opens before it, and is now one of

the finest portions of the city. The construction of this building is remarkable for its solidity and strength. It is perfectly guarded against destruction and even against injury by fire : being almost

wholly of stone and mortar. The basement consists of small arched rooms and passages, appropriated to the deposit of fuel, the heating furnaces and other purposes, with walls of such thickness as to afford sufficient support to the spacious floor above, and to the partitions and columns which sustain the upper stories. The dimensions of the edifice are as follows: the length is 200 ft., the breadth 90 ft., and the height, 80 ft.

The whole central part of the building is devoted to the grand rotunda. The eight columns on the south, or principal front, are 5 feet, 8 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high. The dome has sixteen Corinthian columns, thirty feet in height, upon which rests this beautiful dome which is seen in the print, rising above the roof. The hall is 60 feet in diameter, and has recesses extending to 20 ft. more. This fine hall has an admirable air of lightness and fine proportions, and affords one of the best specimens, in the western continent, of the incomparable effect of the Grecian style. It is true that the view of the architecture is somewhat interfered with, by the arrangements and occupations of business. Along the noble circle, which sweeps at the bases of the columns, is a range of desks, over which, in business-hours, are seen the heads of numerous clerks, with fixed eyes and busy pens; while crowds of others, with merchants, supercargoes, seamen and travellers, form a dark row in their front, waiting their turns to enter or clear their cargoes, cases or trunks. At the same time, the intermediate space, ample as it is, is partly occupied, and sometimes thickly too, by persons and parties in more active motion; while a hum of many voices arises to the lofty dome above, mingling the language of Europe and sometimes those of Asia. This whole scene is freely lighted by the large windows on both sides, and by the skylight above, and presenting, it is true, a spectacle not much resembling those to which the Grecian edifices of antiquity were devoted, but one appropriate to the emporium of the western continent in our times.

The site occupied by the New York Custom House is that where stood the building so conspicuous in the last century under the name of Federal Hall, which was the place of many public meetings, and particularly of the sessions of

the Continental Congress held in this city, and was especially interesting on account of the ceremony of inaugurating Gen. Washington, as first President of the United States.

It was occupied by some of the principal booksellers, of the city, about a quarter of a century ago; and since then has served a variety of purposes, previously to its selection from that to which it is now appropriated. For a considerable time subsequently to the settlement of New York by the Dutch, Wall street was the northern limit of the inhabited ground occupied by the colony; and was guarded by a barrier, whose name is preserved to the present day.

### **The Mormons.**

From sources having favorable opportunities of acquiring information, we have received late accounts as to the present condition, prospects and probable actions of these people. The followers of this delusion are drawn from every portion of our widely extended country, and thousands of our citizens in every State of the Union, being connected with them by consanguinity, sympathise with them in their forlornness and destitution, who would willingly win them back from following the career of those who rule this sect. In this view, their movements become interesting; and, as journalists, we shall at all times give full details of whatever comes to our knowledge concerning them.

As the public are already aware, the head-quarters of this sect, for some time past, have been at the camp of the "Twelve," near Council Bluffs, west of the Missouri river, in the Indian territory. In this locality about four thousand remained during the past winter; while the remainder of those who left Illinois, and who did not disperse over the country, amounting to some ten or twelve thousand, are scattered along in a due west line from Nauvoo to the Missouri river—principally in settlements upon the head waters of Grand river, the Little Platte, and the streams of the Isanabotany, in the territory lately ceded to the United States by the Pottawatomies. The main body of them are about forty miles east of the Bluffs, which, being well timbered, enable them to prepare for the rigors of the past winter. It is the intention of the whole of them to gather at



the Bluffs as fast as they can, with the *bona fide* design of removing to California—as many crossing the mountains each season as can possibly be prepared for the journey.

Last year they founded two principal stoppings in Iowa, immediately west of the bounty of Appanoosa, where large numbers of them congregated who had no means of proceeding farther. At each of these places (known as Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah) they put in crops. Those who occupied these points last season are to remove one stage farther west this spring, (perhaps to the Bluffs,) and their improvements are to be taken possession of by the remnant who left Illinois late last fall, and have been scattered in the frontier settlements of Missouri and Iowa. They intend farming largely at the Bluffs this season, in order to fit out a large number to emigrate to California next spring.

In April last the leaders of the church, with a pioneer crop of three hundred men, well provided with seeds and utensils for farming, started for the Pacific. Their intention is to proceed as far as possible up to planting time, when they will stop and commence a crop. The leaders will make but a short delay at this point, and will proceed over into California and communicate with or join the disbanded forces of the "Mormon Battalion," whose period of service will expire on the first of July next. With these they will select a locality as a focus for immigration, and make such provision for the arrival of their friends as may seem to them best under the circumstances.

The pioneers which left the Bluffs were expected to cross the mountains and reach Bear River Valley in time to plant. In this, we think, they will be disappointed. The whole of that region is too sterile for cultivation, with the exception of a small valley, within about twenty miles of the mouth of Bear river, where it empties into the Salt Lake, known by trappers as Cache valley, where they usually wintered when trapping was pursued in that vicinity. We think this point too remote to reach in time for planting this season.

About the first of next month, between one and two hundred families, carrying with them eighteen months outfit of provisions, &c., with a train of over four hundred wagons, will start to cross the

mountains—some to overtake and remain with the pioneers, and others to proceed to the end of their journey as they may severally be able.

They will send, at least, one thousand souls west of the mountains, this season, destined to center in California. These, with some hundreds who have reached there by sea, together with near five hundred of their 'battalion,' will, within a few months, make them quite an integral portion of the limited population of California. Not more than three or four years can elapse, if they continue their emigrating system, (and they are sure to do that,) before these people will treble if not quadruple the entire population of that territory. At this time they are making strenuous exertions in England; and from that quarter they have reason to expect, this season, not only considerable pecuniary assistance, but a large number of families. And what will give them a greater preponderance there is, that from their former character, their social and political ascendancy will be dreaded, and the tide of every other class of emigration will be diverted to higher latitudes, where there will be no commingling or juxtaposition.

That their social and political characteristics will be stamped upon the future condition and history of California we believe to be certain; and, we fear, in such colors as will not cause the bosom of philanthropy to rejoice, or show a progress in the moral elevation of the present era. Industry they undoubtedly have, and they possess within themselves all the elements to make any community prosperous; but they are imbued with dogmas which deeply affect their social and domestic condition; we fear rumor does not slander them in this. Some philanthropists, have much faith in the conservative virtues of human nature; and we hope that in their case better and more correct influences may yet prevail in their midst. In whatever light we may view them, their intended position will give them an enlarged influence on the Pacific, visible to the world at large, and they are destined to become a people of more or less interest.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Lord Chesterfield advises his son "to speak often, but not to speak much at a time; so that if he does not please, he will not displease to a great extent."—SEL.

### The Alpaca.

*From Walton's Prize Essay, written for the Scotch Highland Agricultural Society, (see page 217.)*

"From the experiments already made, not only in the British isles, but also in several parts of Europe, we are now sufficiently well acquainted with the properties of the tame species of Andes sheep, to feel assured that they are hardy animals, and easily fed. From unquestionable authority, we also know that they were found in the highest degree useful by a race of secluded mountaineers, engaged in the peaceful occupations of pastoral and agricultural life, and who without them scarcely could have existed. Of the two kinds, the alpaca, as before stated, is evidently the most valuable; as, besides furnishing a wholesome and nutritious food, it yields a fine and glossy wool, which might easily be made the staple commodity of a new manufacture, and by thus opening another source of trade, help to remove that pressure which bears so heavily upon various classes in the community.

"By trials commenced more than twenty-five years ago, it is equally placed beyond doubt that the animal may, without any great difficulty, be naturalized among us, and made to propagate; and every day the facilities and the efficacy of the scheme to adopt it, become more apparent. The hardy nature and contented disposition of the alpaca, cause it to adapt itself to almost any soil or situation, provided the heat is not oppressive, and the air is pure. The best proof of its hardiness is its power to endure cold, damp, hunger, and thirst, vicissitudes to which it is constantly exposed on its native mountains; while its gentle and docile qualities are evinced in its general habits of affection towards its keeper.

"No animal in the creation is less affected by the changes of climate and food, nor is there any one to be found more easily domiciliated than this. It fares well while feeding below the snowy mantle which envelopes the summits, and for several months in the year clothes the sides of the Andes. As before shown, it ascends the rugged and rarely trodden mountain path with perfect safety, sometimes climbing the slippery crag in search of food, and at others instinctively seeking it on the heath, or in rocky dells shattered by the wintry storm; at the same time that, when descending, it habituates itself to the wet and dreary ranges on the lowlands, so long as

it is not exposed to the intense rays of the sun."

"Many of our Scotch hills would try the constitution of any sheep, and yet there the weather is never so inclement or so variable as on the Cordilleras of Peru. With so many advantages, why then shall not the alpaca have an opportunity of competing with the black-faced sheep, the only breed that can exist in those wild and inhospitable lands? Of the two, the stranger would fare best on scanty and scattered food, at the same time affording to the owner a far better remuneration. When ordinary sheep are removed from a cold to a warm climate, the wool becomes thin and coarse, until at length it degenerates into hair. This is the case with those taken from England to the West India Islands; whereas the merinos conveyed from Spain to Peru, and bred upon the Andes slopes, yield a fleece which, when well dressed, is preferred by the manufacturer to that of the parent stock.

"As regards the alpaca, we bring a languid animal from a dreary and barren situation to one equally well suited to its habits, and at the same time infinitely healthier and better adapted for feeding. The result, therefore, could not fail to be favorable. The atmospheric changes in our climate can have little or no influence on an animal constitutionally hardy and so well coated; and by the adoption of this stock we not only secure to ourselves a new raw material for our manufactures, but also an additional provision of butcher's meat.

"If the animals take to the soil, and this, as before observed, they have done even in situations by no means well chosen, an increased weight of both fleece and carcass must follow. An improvement in the quality of the wool may be equally looked for; it being abundantly proved that pasture has a greater influence on its fineness than climate. The staple, also, cannot fail to grow longer, if the animal has a regular supply of suitable food; and this is more readily met with on our mountains than on those of Peru, where the flocks are exposed to great privations.

"In other respects, the alpaca would prove an economical stock. It is freer from constitutional diseases than ordinary sheep, and less subject to those arising from repletion and exposure to rain; neither are its young liable to those accidents which befall the lamb. The mothers are provident and careful nurses; nor do the young ones require any aid to enable them to suck.



Except at one season, these animals stand in need of no extra attention; neither are they predisposed to take cold. In this respect, the alpaca is pre-eminently favored by nature. Its skin is thick and hard; and, being covered with an impervious coat, it is not injured by moisture. Snows and storms never affect these animals. Unhurt they pass through the utmost rigour of the elements, and hence the precautions adopted by our shepherds on some bleak localities, with them would be superfluous.

"Another remarkable feature in the alpaca is, that it does not often transpire; for which reason, and its peculiarly cleanly habits, the fleece does not require washing before it is taken from the back. Although often confined to regions, where

'Snow piled on snow, each mass appears  
The gather'd winter of a thousand years,'

the alpaca is not subject to catarrhs, or to those disorders which disable the limbs. The chest being guarded by a callosity, or cushion, which comes in contact with the ground while the animal reposes, the vital parts are not injured should the flock be obliged to pass the night in a damp or unsheltered situation. Besides being free from the diseases incidental to common sheep, the alpaca is less exposed to what are called 'outward accidents.' The facility with which this animal escapes from the fatal consequences of a snow-storm, is a valuable property. One shudders at reading the graphic description, given by the Etrick Shepherd, of those sudden and awful calamities which have so often overtaken the farmer in the Scotch Highlands, when

'The feathery clouds, condensed and furl'd  
In columns swept the quaking glen;  
Destruction down the vale was hurl'd  
O'er bleating flocks and wondering men.'

"Since the well-known 'Thirteen Days' Drift,' supposed to have taken place in the year 1660, at which period so large a portion of the Scotch flocks was destroyed, and so many persons perished, there have been no less than thirty-six inclement seasons, during which the losses among sheep were incalculable. Nor have these misfortunes been confined to Scotland. The fall of snow, which occurred towards the close of February, 1807, was so heavy in England, that in exposed situations the herds and flocks extensively suffered. Of the large number of sheep, on that occasion, overwhelmed in the Borough Fen, near Stamford, only 600 could be dug out alive, the rest being completely buried in the snow.

Upwards of 2000 perished on Romney Marsh, and the desolation equally spread to other places.

"In the British islands, sheep are sometimes smothered by the snow falling down upon them from the hills, or perish in an accumulation of drift. Frequently they have not the courage, or the strength, to extricate themselves; but from his greater size, boldness, and activity, the alpaca is better able to contend with the storm. In their own country, these animals have an unerring foresight of approaching danger, and, collecting their young around them, seek the best shelter which the locality affords. After a tempest seldom is one missing, although they are, as it were, left to themselves, and the country bare of trees. Nothing can be more interesting than to see a flock of Andes sheep overtaken by a storm, and crossing a valley, with the drift reaching to their very backs. Raising their heads in a bold and majestic manner, the old males take the first line, and by pushing through the barrier, or jumping upon it when resistance is too great, succeed in opening or beating down the snow, so as to form a path for the weaker ones to follow.

"Sensible of the importance of introducing the alpaca into Scotland, in 1841 the Highland and Agricultural Society offered their gold medal for the best treatise written on the subject, which was awarded to Mr. Walton: and later, at the Glasgow cattle-show, they announced premiums for the best pair born in the country, and the two best imported. The successful candidate was Mr. G. Stirling, of Craigharnet Place, Lennoxton, an extract from whose letter in reference to his little pet, 2 months old, and born on his own estate, we subjoin.

"My alpacas, with the youngster, were the only ones exhibited. They were much admired; and, indeed, latterly, they became the attraction of the immense multitude congregated together in the show-ground. The young one was particularly admired, and it was the wish of the committee that its likeness should be taken, but the day was unfortunately wet and cold, and it being so young, I was afraid to allow it to remain, and sent it home. However, it is quite well and was nothing the worse for its journey to Glasgow, and its long confinement in the show-yard."

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.—LACON.

DESCRIPTION OF ADEN IN ARABIA.  
*From Harris's "Highlands of Ethiopia."*

Cape Aden is a bold promontory, crossed by horizontal ledges, and seamed with gaps and fissures, Jebel Shemshán rears its turreted crags nearly eighteen hundred feet above the ocean, into which numerous bare and rugged buttresses, of width only sufficient to afford footing to a cony, and each terminating in a bluff inaccessible summit. Sand and shingle strew the cheerless valleys by which these spurs are divided; and, save where a stunted balsam, or a fallow clump of senna, has struggled through the gaping fissure, hollow as well as hill is destitute of even the semblance of vegetation.

Rounding the stern peninsula, within stone's-cast of the frowning headlands, the western bay developed its broad expanse as the evening closed. Here, with colliers and merchantmen, were riding the vessels of war composing the Red Sea squadron. Among the isolated denizens of British Arabia, the unexpected arrival of a steam-frigate created no small sensation. Exiles on a barren and dreary soil, which is precluded from all intercourse with the fruitful, but barbarous interior, there is nothing to alleviate the imprisonment, but the periodical flying visits of the packets that pass and repass betwixt Suez and Bombay. In the dead of night, the sudden glare of a blue light in the offing is answered by the illumination of the blockship. The thunder of artillery next peals from her decks; and as the laboring of paddle-wheels comes booming more heavily over the waters, the lantern at the mast-head is followed by a red glow under the stern, as the ship, buffeting a cascade of snowy spray, vibrates to every stroke of the engine, and leaving a phosphoric train to mark her even course, glides, hissing and boiling, towards her anchorage.

And who are these swart children of the sun, that, like a May-day band of chimney-sweeps, are springing with wild hoops and yells over the bulwarks of the new arrival? 'Tis a gang of brawny Seedies, enfranchised negroes from the coast of Zanzibar, whose pleasure consists in the transhipment of yonder mountain of coal, lying heaped in tons upon the groaning deck. To the dissonant tones of a rude tambourine, thumped with the thigh-bone of a calf, their labor has

already commenced. Increasing the vehemence of their savage dance, they heave the ponderous sacks like giants busied at pitch and toss, and begrimed from head to foot, roll at intervals upon the blackened planks, to stanch the perspiration. Thus stamping and howling with increased fury, while the harsh notes of the drum peal louder and louder to the deafening vehemence of the frantic musician, they pursue their task at night as well as day, amid clamor and fiendish vociferations.

Along the entire coast of Southern Arabia, there is not a more remarkable feature than the lofty promontory of Aden, which has been flung up from the bed of the ocean, and in its formation is altogether volcanic. The Arab historian, of the tenth century, Masudi, after speaking of the volcanoes of Sicily and in the kingdom of the Maha Raj, alludes to it as existing in the desert of Barhut, adjacent to the province Nassafan and Hadramaut, in the country of Shaher. 'Its sound, like the rumbling of thunder, might then be heard many miles, and from its entrails vomited forth red-hot stones with a flood of liquid fire.' The skeleton of the long-exhausted crater, once, in all probability, a nearly perfect circle, now exhibits a horse-shoe-shaped crescent, hemmed in by splintered crags, which, viewed from the turreted summit of Jebel Shemshan especially, whence the eye ranges over the entire peninsula, presents the wildest chaos of rock, ruin, and desolation.

From the landing-place at Ras Marbut, a tortuous track of five miles conducts past the coal depot and Seedie location, along various curvatures of the arid coast, to the cantonment and town of Aden. "Sublime in barrenness," the rugged and lofty cliffs pile themselves upward in masses of the most fantastic shape, now bare and bald, shooting into perpendicular spires, and now leaning over the caravan of heavily laden camels, that toil along the path. The sunshine of perpetual summer reigns throughout the scene. As the road retires from the beach, the cliffs assume the similitude of massive walls and battlements, everywhere pierced with loopholes and embrasures. A gradual ascent leads through a craggy portal, bristling with cannon, and guarded by the sentinel. One narrow rift in the solid rock, to the foot of which the

sun rarely penetrates, forms an abrupt division in the chain; and beyond it the eye suddenly embraces the valley, wherein stands the decayed capital of Arabia Felix.

"Aden," saith old Ibn Batuta of Tangiers, "is situate upon the sea-shore—a large city, without either seed, water, or tree." Five hundred years have elapsed since this account was penned, and the vegetation has in nowise improved. An amphitheatre is formed by two volcanic ranges, once in connection, but obviously rent asunder, heaved outward, and canted in opposite directions by some violent eruption, that has forced an opening to the ocean. A sterility invests the scene with an aspect most repulsive and forbidding. No tree varies the dreary prospect, no shrub relieves the eye; not even a flower lends its aid to enliven the wild and gloomy hollow, the fittest refuge that the imagination could picture for the lawless and the desperate. Fortifications are to be traced on every point either liable to assault or eligible for defence: ruined castles and watch-towers, perched on the highest elevations of the precipitous hills, stand the now inaccessible guardians of other days; and even the limited view to seaward, where the passing white sail of a small coasting craft, or the catamaran of the fisherman may occasionally be seen, is partially screened by a triangular rock, which frowns over the inner harbor. Seerah, 'the fortified black islet,' is fabled to have been the residence of Cain, after the murder of his brother Abel; and, it would be difficult to devise a more appropriate exile from the banished fratricide. Hurlled into the sea by a convulsive shock, it is surrounded by pumice and by currents of obsidian, the products of volcanic emission, strewn among vast undulating waves of lava; or mingled with black masses of porous rock, which bear evidence of fusion, and yield to the touch a metallic sound.

Even in the more productive portions of the peninsula, little verdure is derived from the almost leafless besham, the balsamodendron opobalsamum, a dwarf shrub, which according to the Arab tradition, formed a part of the present carried to King Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, from the regions of myrrh and frankincense. Where incisions are made in its stem, the far-famed balm of Mecca

flows copiously; but the volatile oil quickly evaporating, leaves a tasteless, insipid gum. The precious plant, scorched by a withering blast, derives its only moisture from the mists which envelope the mountain-top, when all is sunshine below.

Among the most singular features of the cape, is the supply of water, which is found only in the valley of Aden, close under the cliffs, and at the openings of the fissures from the steppes above. Here, piercing to a great depth through the solid rock, are upward of one hundred wells; many dilapidated and choked up, but others yielding an abundant and unfailing supply. Whence or in what they are fed, it is extremely difficult to conjecture. All near the beach are bad, and more or less brackish; some are sensibly affected by the tides, and very saline; while of those which afford sweet water, one only is visibly acted upon by some lower spring. It is excavated at the entrance of a dark gorge, and the surface, which is in a state of constant commotion, remains at the same level, although daily drawn upon from morning till night, for the supply of thousands.

It is not surprising that there should exist also a palpable deficiency in the animal creation. In perhaps no other quarter of the universe are the sparrow and the crow such perfect strangers. The pigeon, the fox, and the rat divide the sovereignty of the rocky cleft, and the heights are held without a rival by a garrison of monkeys.

A uniform system of architecture pervades the houses of Aden, nearly all of which would appear to have arisen out of the ruins of former more extensive edifices, now buried far below the surface of the accumulated soil. Tiers of loose undressed stone are interlaid, instead of mortar, with horizontal bands of timber; the walls thus traversed being perforated with pigeon-holes to serve as windows, and surmounted by a low parapet concealing the terraced roof. Many, occupied by the more wealthy, have a third story; but nearly all are destitute of ornament, except the decayed palace of the sultans of Yemen, where

"In proud state  
Each robber chief upheld his armed halls,  
Doing his evil will."

(To be Concluded.)





A BALLOON AND PARACHUTE.

The interest felt in balloons after their first invention, and for some years succeeding, has in a degree subsided, although such is their nature and use that every future generation must necessarily have their curiosity excited by the ingenious and wonderful vehicles, which man has constructed to sail in the air.

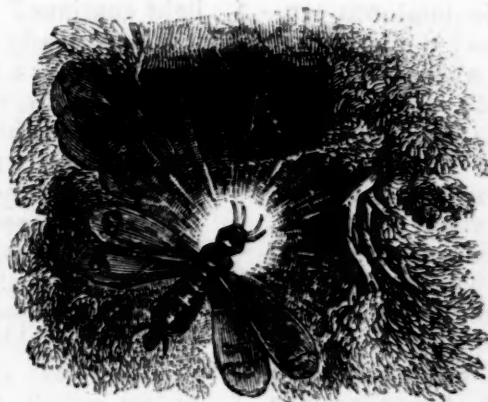
We have heretofore given some brief sketches of the invention of balloons, and of some of the most interesting ascents and journies made in them at different periods, and therefore need only refer our readers to our former volume, (vol. i. ps. 12, 98, 280, 743, &c.)

We will however, here remark that the ingenious plan devised by Signor Muzzi, of Italy, which we have depicted and described in vol. i. ps. 280, 293, has never come into use, and is never likely to prove of value, the inventor having died the last year, at Havana, where he had gone to exhibit his model.

The Parachute is that important appendage to a balloon which we shall briefly describe, with this convenient print before us. It is in the form of a large umbrella, consisting of several rods attach-

ed to a central post, and a cloth-covering. When not in use, it is kept folded down, like an umbrella in fair weather; and then appears, from a distance, only like a cord suspended from the bottom of the balloon, and sustaining the light car, in which the *aéronaut* has his seat. It is so attached, however, that, by pulling a string, the parachute may be separated from the balloon; and then the weight of the traveller and the car causes it to fall with rapidity towards the earth. The resistance of the air, however, very soon expands the parachute; and then, its broad arms, with their covering, check the downward motion, and the ground is reached by a gentle motion, which usually prevents injury. The name of this ingenious appendage of the balloon is a compound of the Greek preposition *para*, (against,) and the French noun, *chute*, (a fall.) It resembles the French *parasol* and *parapluie*, (*parasol* and *umbrelleta*;) no less in etymology than in general form. The addition of parachutes to balloons greatly diminished the risk of aerial navigation; and lives have been saved and others exposed by their use.





LUMINOUS INSECTS.

A few days ago we received a present we had long desired: one of the celebrated luminous beetles of South America, (*Elater noctiluca*.) It resembled our common "snapping bug," except that it was of double the size or more, and had a spot on each side of the head, which emitted a brilliant greenish light in the dark, and was sometimes so bright as to enable us to read a few words in a book. We had the pleasure of exhibiting it to many friends, and at a meeting of the Farmers' Club, where it was much admired. It was brought from Havana, in a joint of sugar-cane, on which it fed.

It died in a few days. It is not uncommon, we believe, in our most southern states.

Our attention having been thus particularly turned to luminous insects, we have inserted a cut of one of a very different kind, and add some extracts from a late writer, chiefly on the English glow-worm, remarking that we have a glow-worm in our own country, though it is rarely to be seen. We have observed them three or four times in the course of our lives.

"The glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*) is very common, but is either local in its habits, being only found in certain places, and has been supposed to disappear occasionally for some time, and then reappear with its usual splendour. It is more generally found to inhabit the borders of paths and the other margins of woods or coppices, especially in low situations, where it is observable after the heat of the day is over, and when the dew is falling. The females, which are more numerous than the males, deposite their eggs in the month of June or July, on grass, moss, &c. They are of a yellow colour, and are stated to be luminous,

but it is doubtful whether the luminous matter so observed is anything but an excretion of the insect, appearing under the form of a congeries of minute brilliant points. The larvæ, after remaining quiescent for about five or six weeks, break their shells and make their appearance; when first emerged from the eggs they are small and of a white color, but they rapidly increase in size, and become much darker, passing from a dark brown to almost black. The three stages of these insects, viz, larva, pupa, and imago, or perfect insects, are very similar to another. The larva is composed of eleven segments; it has six feet; two rows of reddish spots down the back; and is capable of emitting a phosphoric light from the last rings of the abdomen. The light appears like two brilliant spots, when attentively examined, during the fine nights in autumn, when they are creeping about in search of their food, which consists of small snails, &c.

After the space of one year and nine months the larvæ are changed, having however frequently cast off their skins, into the second or pupa state, in which they remain nearly quiescent for two or three weeks, when they change their last skins and become perfect insects. In this state the two sexes are easily distinguished, as the male appears like a perfect beetle, having wings and wing-cases; while the female, on the contrary, seems to have undergone hardly any change in appearance from that of the larva, except that she is much larger, and of a lighter colour. It is the female which is principally luminous in the perfect state. The male was generally considered incapable of exhibiting any light, until John Ray, the father of English naturalists, first pointed out that the latter sex was

also in possession of this luminous property, but in a less degree; the light in it is only distinguishable when the wings are expanded, or when the insect is flying, as the luminous matter is hidden and much smaller.

The females of the glow-worm can occasionally conceal or eclipse their light. The author of the excellent "Natural History of Selborne" supposed that they regularly extinguished the torch between the hours of eleven and twelve; which has called forth the idea that it may be to secure themselves from becoming the prey of the nightingale or some other nocturnal bird; while the author of the "Journal of a Naturalist" considers that the summer light of the glow-worm is displayed as a signal taper.

A clear steady light has been observed as late on one occasion as the 28th of September, 1826, though very different in its sparkling from that of the summer months. The light of one, if placed on the watch-glass, is sufficient to ascertain the hour: nor is it an uncommon occurrence for anglers, &c., to place several of these insects on their hats, when they have been out in the evening, to cheer them after their day's sport.

We are informed by Mr. Macartney that the light-yielding matter reposes under the transparent portion of the skin, through which it is seen.

It was supposed by Dr. Darwin that the luminous appearance was owing to a secretion of some phosphoric matter, and a slow combustion arising from this phosphorous entering into combination with the oxygen inspired; Mr. Murray, however, has experimentally ascertained, "that the luminous matter does not contain phosphorus."

Mr. Murray has ascertained, by experiments, "that the light is not sensibly increased by the purest oxygen, and is not extinguished in hydrogen and carbonic acid gas;" and he found that the luminous matter continued to shine, without alteration, in oxygen, nitrous oxide, hydrogen, carbonic acid gas, cyanogen, olefiant gas, and nitrous gas; and the light is not extinguishable by being placed in water, oil, or even in different kinds of acids, such as muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric, but continued for some seconds. In a solution of pure caustic potassa it became of a bluish tint, and appeared to undulate; and in tincture of iodine the

light continued for a minute. In alcohol it lasted nearly two, and in ammonia it continued for a minute.

Some authors are of opinion that there exists a sensible degree of heat in the luminous matter, for it has been stated that the thermometer was affected by nearly a degree when the insect was allowed to pass over its bulb; while others have asserted that no heat is perceptible.

The glow-worm is not the only insect which is capable of emitting a light, but that there are several species in different orders which possess this property in common. The light is, however, displayed from various parts of their bodies. Thus, in a rare insect (*Pausus sphærocercus*) from Africa, the globes of the antennæ, as we are informed by Mr. Afzelius, were, to his astonishment, on opening a box, wherein he had placed one for security, able to spread a phosphoric light, like, to use his expression, two lanterns. This so excited his curiosity that he was induced to examine this singular phenomenon several times during the evening. But on looking at it the following morning, he found the insect dead, and that the light had disappeared.

The next insect, an inhabitant of South America, is termed the fire fly (*Elatér noctiluca*.) It is about an inch long, and one third of an inch broad, of a dark brownish-black colour, except a yellow eyelike tubercle, placed at each posterior angle of the thorax.

The light which proceeds from the two spots on the thorax is said to be sufficient for a person to read the smallest print, by moving one of them, when placed between the fingers with the light downwards, along the line; and, when several are put together in a glass or transparent tube, the light will be found sufficiently great to admit of writing by it. These singular creatures have doubtless lent a friendly light to many a tropical wanderer. No doubt the brilliancy of the spectacle alone is sufficient to raise the despondent spirit of a person who has lost his track in one of the deep American forests. Their splendour has been mentioned in the following words: "I could not but admire the thousands and tens of thousands of fireflies that spangled the gulf below, a tiny galaxy; they did not twinkle promiscuously, but seemed to emit their small green light by signals, beginning at the head of the ravine, and

glaring all the way down in a wavy, continuous, lambent flash; every fly, as it were, taking the time from its neighbour ahead; then, for a moment, all would be dark, until the stream of sparkles flowed down once more from the head of the valley, and again disappeared astern of us." We are informed that these insects were formerly used by the Indians as lamps, so that they were enabled to perform their evening household works, to spin, weave, paint, dance, &c., by their light, as well as for the purpose of lighting them on their nocturnal hunting and fishing expeditions; when employed for the latter, one of them was tied to each of their feet.

They are also used by the Indians by whom these insects are denominated cucui, for the purpose of destroying the gnats or moschetoos in their abodes, which would become otherwise excessively troublesome. When required for this occupation, it becomes necessary for the Indians to place themselves on some eminence, with a lighted firebrand in their hands, which they wave about in the air; these insects, as well as others, are attracted by the light, and, at the same time, we are told, the Indians often call out cucuie, cucuie; and after having secured a sufficient number, they return and let them loose in their residences, where the insect seeks the moschetoos about the beds, and the faces of those asleep. The same person also relates, that many wanton wild fellows rub their faces with the luminous matter of these insects, for the purpose of meeting their neighbours with a flaming countenance.

On certain festival days they are collected in great numbers, and distributed over the garments of the young people, who gallop through the street on their chargers, which are also similarly ornamented; thus producing, on a dark evening, the idea of moving figures of fiery horsemen. And also on similar occasions, the young men display their gallantry by decking their mistresses with these sparkling living "diamonds."

It is related by Mouffett, that, on one occasion, the insect caused in the West Indies the failure of some troops; for in the evening of the day on which they had landed, they saw an infinite number of moving lights in the woods, which they supposed were the torches of the Spaniards advancing upon them, and imme-

diately betook themselves to their ships.

Madame Merian, in her work on the Insects of Surinam, gives the following curious account of the manner in which she was frightened by this insect:

"The Indians once brought me," says the lady, "before I know that they shone by night, a number of these lanternflies, (*Fulgora lanternaria*), which I shut up in a large wooden box. In the night they made such a noise that I awoke in a fright, and ordered a light to be brought, not knowing from where the noise proceeded. As soon as we found that it came from the box, we opened it, but were still more alarmed, and let it fall to the ground in a fright, at seeing a flame of fire come out of it; and as many animals as came out so many flames of fire appeared. When we found this to be the case, we recovered from our fright, and again collected the insects, highly admiring their splendid appearance."

Parts of the lanternfly are formed into armlets and necklaces, attached together by means of fine metallic thread, and worn by the higher ranks of the Brazilian ladies, by whom their splendour is considered exquisite and brilliant. They are valued by them at from 10 to £14.

[*Natural History.*]

**BUSINESS ON LAKE ERIE.**—In 1834, two voyages were made to Green bay, and three to Chicago by steamboats, and the amount of business done was \$5,272,65. Seven years afterwards—1841, the business west of Detroit amounted to \$226,352,46. In 1846, more than 50,000 tons of shipping are required to do the business of the upper lakes.

I should do great injustice to the Seamen navigating these lakes, should I omit to speak of them, as possessing those noble characteristics which belong to the ocean sailor. In fact many of them have been trained on the ocean, and there learned how to endure hardships and brave storms. Their circumstances and condition are improved when they ship on board a lake craft, the degradation pertaining to the fore-castle is generally exchanged, for good steerage accommodations, and not unfrequently poor Jack finds himself in the awkward predicament of sitting at the table with his captain, instead of eating his grub solitarily from his unwashed kid.—*Sailor's Magazine.*



*The Asylum for Aged Indigent Females.*

—It is situated in 20th st. between the 2d and 3d Avenues. It was built by a Society which was formed in 1814 for the support of old ladies who had no friends to provide for them. In 1837 the society resolved to build a house where they might be brought together and have better accommodations than they would elsewhere. Two gentlemen of this city, J. J. Astor and P. G. Stuyvesant, gave very liberal donations towards it. The former subscribed \$5000 towards the building, and the latter gave the ground on which it stands. It is of brick, three stories high, 75 ft. wide in front, and about 50 feet from front to rear. The principal rooms, are the chapel, where the inmates meet on the Sabbath for divine worship, a library, an infirmary, an office for the matron who superintends, two parlors, a committee room, a dining-room, and 450 chambers.

There are also a basement and cellar underneath. I passed through several of the rooms with an acquaintance, who is a Manager of the society; and had an opportunity to see several of the inmates. One was busy making pin-cushions, needle-cases, &c. to sell for charitable purposes. Another very aged lady, who could hardly stand, was reading an old Family Bible. There were marks in about twenty different places for some favorite text or chapter. She seemed to take great delight in it. Another old lady who once enjoyed all the comforts of life and was far from want, could speak five different languages. They all appeared happy and contented. There are now eighty in the Asylum. The youngest is about sixty-three, and the oldest ninety. When they meet in the chapel, it is an interesting sight. What an excellent institution thought I, as I came away! Grandmothers and great-grandmothers who have lost their children can here find a comfortable home, retired from the bustle of the city, and enjoy each others society. In heathen countries they would be left to die of starvation and exposure: but not so in Christian lands. The founders of this institution are carrying into practice, Christ's last command to John: "Son, behold thy mother." Let the young visit this asylum, when they have an opportunity, and learn to reverence old age. It is open for visitors everyday of the week except Sundays. B.

## SCIENTIFIC.

**Metals.**

The following table comprises a list of the metals most generally known, with their relative weight, as compared with that of water, which is allowed to weigh 1,000 ozs. per cubic foot.

Platina,	.	.	.	22,000
Gold,	.	.	.	19,258
Mercury,	.	.	.	13,568
Lead,	.	.	.	11,352
Silver,	.	.	.	10,474
Copper,	.	.	.	8,788
Brass,	.	.	.	8,395
Wrought Iron,	.	.	.	7,788
Cast Iron,	.	.	.	7,207
Zinc,	.	.	.	7,190
Tin,	.	.	.	7,091
Antimony,	.	.	.	6,700

EXPERIMENTS.—Melt any quantity of lead, in the open air, and keep it melted until it becomes red lead, and it will be found to have increased in weight ten per cent.

Expose a small quantity of mercury to a moderate heat, in contact with atmospheric air, and it will slowly combine with oxygen and become red oxyde; but, by an increase of heat, the oxygen will be driven off, and the metal will be restored.

Place together on a shovel, a little sulphur and mercury, and make the whole red hot over a strong fire, and the beautiful paint, called vermilion, will be produced.

Melt on a shovel, or in a ladle, a small quantity of zinc, and when it becomes red hot, it will burn with a full flame, and become apparently consumed: but the smoke will descend in flakes of beautiful fine oxyde of zinc.

To a little diluted sulphuric acid, add as many filings of copper as the acid will dissolve; afterwards evaporate the solution by a moderate heat, and beautiful blue crystals of sulphate of copper will be formed.

Into a mixture of nitric and muriatic acid, put a few leaves of gold; they will almost instantly disappear, showing a perfect specimen of metallic solution.—*Scientific American.*

The strength or cohesive power of copper plates for boilers, is about 30,000 lbs. per square inch of area.—SEL

## AGRICULTURAL.

**Dwelling Houses.***1. Of the Situation and Plan of Dwelling Houses.*

The Island of Great Britain is of great extent from north to south, but narrow from east to west. Hence the piercing winds of one season, and the refreshing breezes of the other, come across the island from the ocean either from east or west. Hence, also, to have a protection at one time, and to be sufficiently exposed at another, the best situation of houses in that island is a west or east front—doors that open to the east and west. In the cold season, the doors and windows next to the wind are closed, while the other side has a comfortable front, and in the warm season are favourable to the reception of breezes; accordingly that is the fashionable situation of houses—a fashion which has grown out of long continued observation, and which is governed by utility.

The United States were settled originally from England; and all their habits and fashions have been transcribed into our manners, and transplanted into our soil—among the rest the position of a house. It is difficult to eradicate old habits from common minds. Men who do not think and inquire for themselves, resist all improvements, and consider them as deviations from the standard of correctness. They refuse to be wiser than their fathers. A planter will not use a plough of a different construction from that which he was first taught to use. A mechanic does not inquire whether a proposed alteration will be an improvement, but he instantly rejects it, because he was taught differently; because it is against rule, and cannot be right.

Look to the history of the arts, and you will find that most of the great mechanical improvements which have been made, did not originate with the professors of the trades themselves. A penny barber, (afterwards Sir Richard Arkwright,) invented the spinning machine, which has enriched England; and a schoolmaster, Mr. Whitney, invented the cotton gin, which has enriched America.

This indisposition in the mind to receive new truths, which makes all men act as though they believed what a polemic divine once declared, "an old error was better than a new truth," has made

too many in this country still cling to the good old customs of our forefathers, to still front our houses to the east, when our climate and prevailing winds declare so strongly against its propriety.

In this country our cold winter winds are commonly from the north and north-west; a south front is therefore the most agreeable in winter. In summer our cooling breezes are generally from the south; hence a south front is the most agreeable also in summer. It is that which is suited to all seasons. Men of observation have long known this; but the millions have it yet to learn.

There is also another consideration which should determine the cardinal points of exposure in a house in this country, which has little relative consequence to influence such a determination in the "fog-wrapt isle" of Britain. It is the exposure to the sun.

A house which has an east and west front, has at all hours the sun's rays pouring with full force into the doors and windows, and upon the body of the houses on one side or other during the whole day. The afternoon's sun, in such houses, shoots his long beams with burning intenseness through their doors and windows, and upon the whole side of the house. This might make a tolerable residence for a salamander, but is an intolerable one for the human species. It is the nursery of fever, and deprives even the healthy of comfort. But a house that has a southern aspect, with few or no inlets to the sun's rays on the east or west, receives so few directly within it, that it seems to be situate within another climate. Will not these remarks occasion those who read them, to observe the advantages and disadvantages of a house having a particular direction of front? If it does, a greater innovation than ever will be made upon the English law of custom, and the tyrant will lose some of his blinded votaries.

*2. Of shading Houses and adjoining grounds by Trees.*—Some modern traveller speaks in terms of high satisfaction, of the comforts he enjoyed in a summer house by its being enclosed with canvass, upon which servants were constantly throwing water. This must have been grateful and healthful in a hot climate and season; but a man who has sense enough to let the natural forest trees remain when he builds a new house, or in-



genuity enough to plant some where none at present exists, will derive from their shade and balmy perspiration, all the advantages which the nabob derives from his cloth summer house, water, engines, and servants, and at no expense at all. The health will be benefitted in the same degree that comfort is promoted. Heat, oftentimes alone, but sometimes in conjunction with other agents, is the common cause of fever. The inhabitants of houses exposed by position and by want of shades, and particularly the unhappy tenants of lodging rooms annexed, as is oftentimes the case here, to the west side of a house, or of a second story that has small or high windows, are usually its victims, while those better exposed to the summer breezes, and better protected from the sun, usually escape. The town of Edenton has been rendered much healthier than formerly by having its streets and houses shaded by trees.

The vicinity of trees to buildings has been objected to, because it is said they will occasion the latter to rot. Indeed!! Then are not health and comfort objects for which houses are built? and it is not the fact that they occasion houses to rot, unless they confine dampness to the north side of a house, where they are never wanted; on every side, if they are not too close to prevent the circulation of the air, if their branches do not rest upon the houses, they have a contrary effect. Those then who sacrifice their health and comfort to prolong the existence of a few shingle, manifest a folly and receive a punishment that commonly awaits the narrow principles of avarice.

3. *To preserve buildings from danger by Fire.*

Shingles, by being suddenly wetted and as suddenly dried by a hot sun, very soon suffer a change that gives them the nature of spunk; a spark of fire falling on this is very liable to produce a flame. To prevent this rot, the roof of a house, in preference to any other part should be painted. The common oil paints, or the durable lime and chalk washes, which are of late getting into use, and on account of their cheapness to be preferred, will secure it against sparks or even coals of fire. The police of all towns as a measure of general safety, ought to require that all roofs, particularly of old houses, should be painted.

4. *Of the color proper to render a house*

*cool, and to give to an assemblage of them a slightly appearance.*—Philosophers tell us that white is produced by the reflection of all the rays of light falling upon a substance thus denominated, and black by the absorption of all. Hence the reason for what all experience tells you, what every body who has worn black dresses in a summer's sun can inform you, that black is warm, and white cool. Hence houses, and particularly the roofs, ought to be white. A white house, exposed to the sun, makes a habitation many degrees cooler than one of a dark color; and the appearance, particularly in a town, is an object of some moment. When towns are viewed at a distance, the roofs are most conspicuous, and black roofs give a gloomy and dismal appearance, that might suit monks or the tenants of a penitentiary, but are abhorrent to every person of taste. Nothing is said of the durability these give to roofs and houses, for that, though not inconsiderable, is little compared to comfortable and healthy dwellings, and the safety of a town.—SEL.

SPEEDY CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE

—As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases you may bleed him so long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as is common in drenching, and with a spoon put back on his tongue strong salt, until you can get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The fleam arrests it from the blood, the salt arrests it from his stomach and bowels; and the spirit of turpentine arrests it from the feet and limbs. I once rode a hired horse ninety-nine miles in two days, returning him at night the second day; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kind.

I once, in a travel of seven hundred miles, foundered my horse three times, and I do not think my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all cases practised the above prescription.—S. W. Farmer.

[Ask advice before you try this.—ED.]



## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

**The Tollman's Family.**

A TRUE STORY.

In Desau, in Germany, there was a long wide bridge over the river Elbe. The ends of the bridge were much lower than the middle.—The tollman's house was placed upon the highest part of it, in the centre. In the spring of the year, when the ice was breaking up, there arose a great storm, and the river with the broken pieces of ice, came roaring down so violently, that the ends were soon carried away and nothing was left, but the middle arch of the bridge with the tollman's house upon it which looked as if it were upon a little island, in the middle of the river. The force of the river was so great that it was impossible that this arch should stand long, and the poor tollman feared that his house would soon be carried away by the water, and his wife and children all drowned. There were a great many people on the banks, pitying the poor man's fate, and he and his wife and children screamed to them for help, but the storm beat heavy, and they were all too cowardly to go out in a boat to try to save a poor family from drowning. Among them was a rich Count, who held up a large purse of gold, and offered to any one, who would go and save the tollman and his wife and children; but no one would risk his life for money. At last a poor man came along in a wagon, and as soon as he saw the danger the poor people were in, he set off in a little boat and never minded the storm. He got safely to the toll-house; but he had to go three times, before he brought away the whole family. Just as he was landing the last load, the arch gave away, and the house was carried down the river. The poor father and mother and their children were too happy to speak, when they found they were safe.

The Count then offered the poor man who saved them, the purse of gold. 'No,' he said, 'my life is worth more than money, and I do not wish to be paid for doing right.' The Count urged him to take it: he still refused it for himself, but said to the Count, "I wish you would give it to the poor toll-man, who has lost all his clothes and furniture, and who has so many little children to feed."—*Child's Friend.*

## PARENTAL DEPARTMENT.

**Street School.**

There are many things learned out of school, and no where is there more learned than in the streets. Bad boys almost always live in the streets. There they are out of the way of parents, teachers and masters. There they see plenty of entertaining sights. There they meet with many playmates, especially with those that are older and worse. There they can halloo and shout, laugh and sing, without restraint. Especially at night, all these things are worse, and then they learn very fast. The street school is very much a night school.

When boys are sent on errands, they sometimes stop by the way to take street lessons. They go out of their proper course, stand at corners, and gape at new sights. There are classes of the street school at the doors of the theatre and circus, and whenever there is a fire, a procession, or a training, or when a crowd follows the constable and his prisoners.

The street lessons are various. Idleness is the first and chief. Curiosity about evil is the next. Boldness and impudence are also taught. Then come profane and filthy words, vile jests, unclean songs, quarreling, fighting, and even drinking. After a while, the pupils in the street schools are far enough advanced to go to the upper institutions, such as the gaol and the alm-house.

Thousands of parents favor this school; and some who pass for good people. It is less troublesome than any other. If you should wish your boy to be entered as a street scholar, all you have to do is to let him alone. Take no care about his company. Never rebuke him for coming late from school or an errand. Do not trouble yourself about the way he passes his evenings. Never mind what times he comes home at night. Especially do not trouble yourself in sending him to the Sabbath School.

The street school is very expensive. The price is not paid in advance, or in ready money, but it is sure to be demanded with heavy interest. The payment is loss of conscience, loss of character, often loss of health, and sometimes the loss of the soul.—SEL.

The mother's heart speaks in her child

## POETRY.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."—BIBLE.

## Speak Softly.

Speak softly! oh, how sweet are words,  
When breathed in accents soft and low!  
They fall upon the sad heart's cords,  
Like sweetest music's gentle flow,  
And have a power of wondrous sway  
To calm the passions of the breast;  
And drive the clouds from life's dark way,  
That oft disturb its peaceful rest.

Speak softly to the young, whose years  
Are tender yet and free from care:  
Cause not their eyes to stream with tears—  
They have enough without to bear.  
One little word, in anger spoken,  
Has caused a pang to rend the heart,  
Till all the cords were bruised or broken,  
That formed the mind—the better part!

Speak softly to the aged one,  
Whose flowing locks are snowy white—  
Whose sands of life are nearly run,  
And on death's verge of dreamless night;  
From off his brow 'twill cast away  
The shadows time and care have given,  
And brighten up his weary way,  
As he is journeying on to heaven.

Speak softly to the poor, who are  
By adverse storms e'er made to mourn;  
We have but what we eat and wear—  
No more—that we can call our own.  
Was Christ not in a manger born,  
And buried in another's tomb?  
Then spurn them not away in scorn,  
But gently cast away in gloom:

Speak softly to the erring one,  
And chide him not or harshly blame;  
Perhaps temptation hath undone,  
And brought on him disgrace and shame;  
Oh! gently soothe and point him to  
The Lamb of God on Calvary slain,  
The fountain, whence all pardons flow,  
To wash away the blackest stain.

Speak softly! 'tis a lovely thing,  
And free from guile and base alloy,  
And blessings from it sweetly spring,  
That fill the heart with purest joy.  
Speak softly, if thou wouldst, in love  
And friendship, have all bound to thee,  
By claims that Time can never move,  
Nor even all Eternity!

WARSAW, KY., Jan. 23, 1847. ULRIC.

[Protestant Unionist.]

Fear debilitates and lowers, but hope animates and revives; therefore rulers and magistrates should attempt to operate on the minds of their respective subjects, if possible, by reward rather than punishment. And this

principle will be strengthened by another consideration; he that is punished or rewarded, while he falls or rises in the estimation of others, cannot fail to do so likewise in his own.—LACON.

## ENIGMA No. 43.

I am composed of eighteen letters.

My 1, 13, 4, 11, 16, is a county in Missouri.

My 2, 12, 14, 15, 5, is a blacksmith's tool.

My 3, 6, 2, 5, is a wild fowl.

My 4, 13, 9, 5, 11, is a very useful article.

My 5, 15, 6, 10, 3, 11, 12, 13, 12, 17, is an officer.

My 6, 14, 11, 12, 3, is an incident.

My 7, 1, 13, 7, 12, is a county in Tennessee.

My 8, 15, 5, 15, 2, 5, we all should be.

My 9, 6, 13, 16, 3, is a brute.

My 10, 12, 15, 4, is a small number.

My 11, 5, 15, 13, 16, is a boy's name.

My 12, 7, 16, 11, is part of the body.

My 13, 14, 6, 12, 10, 11, is a sort of road.

My 14, 11, 12, 15, 16, 7, 6, is an excellent food.

My 15, 12, 5, 11, 17, is an entrance.

My 16, 10, 5, 17, 2, 12, is a foreign ruler.

My 17, 7, 10, 5, 7, 10, 16, 6, is a city in Europe.

My 18, 3, 5, 13, 16, is much used at school.

My whole was one of the most desperate battles ever fought.

RARITAN.

NEW YORK CITY, June 4th, 1847.

## French Proverbs, Bon mots, &amp;c.—

19. Aucun homme n'est inaccessible à la crainte; celui qui dit: Je ne crains pas la mort, du moins craint de la craindre.

20. Le hasard fait souvent plus pour notre bonheur que tous lessoins et toutes les peines que nous prenons pour nous rendre heureux.

## Translation of French Proverbs, &amp;c., p. 384.

17. Do you desire never to meet resistance? Establish the reputation of being irresistible.

18. A man of wit may commit as much folly with money, as a fool can make money with folly.

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